

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. HERBERT, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1862.

New Testimony as to the Designs of the Southern Conspirators.

A late number of the famous Southern Review, edited by Professor J. DeBow, a gentleman who stands high in favor with the Confederate Government, and holds an important office under it—contains some declarations which demand the attention of the whole Republic. It says, in one of its leading articles:

"The real contest of to-day is not simply between the North and South; but to determine whether for ages to come our Government shall partake more of the form of monarchies, or of more liberal forms" (of liberal governments.)

The question between the Government and the rebels is, shall the people manage the Government or shall there be a Government beyond the reach of the people—shall we have a republic or an aristocracy? So Mr. DeBow states the case, and he is the oracle of the Southern Rights' party. Our readers know that we have always taken this view of the contest. It is in accordance with the oft-repeated declaration of the leaders of the rebellion. And as we have had a republican form of Government for over half a century, and as the loyal party are for preserving that Government, and giving it physical as well as moral power by preserving the Federal Union, it follows as a logical and unavoidable conclusion, that the rebels are for destroying that Government, and making one which shall, in the words of Mr. DeBow, "partake more of the form of monarchies." This is the view of our leading Nashville Secessionists. They are tired of popular rule. The Review in fact discloses that the seceded States have a great dislike for "universal suffrage."

"There is nothing to which the South entertains so great a dislike as of universal suffrage. Wherever foreigners settle together in large numbers, there universal suffrage will exist."

Non-slaveholders—poor white people—are not less objectionable:

"A non-slaveholding community in the midst of the South will ever be disaffected and treacherous. Witness St. Louis, Louisville, North-Western Virginia, and Eastern Tennessee. We must exclude such communities in future at any cost."

It is evident that the restriction against universal suffrage is to establish a PROPERTY QUALIFICATION, and as Vice President STEPHENS says that the "chief corner stone of the Confederate Government is slavery," the qualification will be based upon this "corner stone," and every voter will be required to own negroes and real estate. How do our non-slaveholding citizens, and the large majority of our people are such—thousands of our most useful, intelligent and virtuous citizens not owning one dollar's worth of slave property—relish the idea of being "disaffected and treacherous" by this oracle of Southern Rights? The reason of the dislike of the Review for foreigners is thus stated:

"They understand and admire the leveling Democracy of the North, but cannot appreciate the aristocratic feeling of a privileged class so universal at the South."

The reason our foreign citizens cannot appreciate the "aristocratic feeling of a privileged class," is, that they had a surfeit of "privileged classes" in the old country and don't want to see any more of them. But wherever you find a bigoted, purse-proud, conceited foreigner, you invariably find a fierce rebel. The Review proceeds in this manner:

"The peculiar circumstances of the South will require that, in many respects, she pursue a cautious and exclusive policy."

Yes, exclusive is the word. The old Jeffersonian motto was "equal privileges to all and exclusive privileges to none." But this does not suit our cotton aristocracy. So they exclude the people from the secret sessions of their own Legislature; they exclude them from the right of voting on the ordinance of secession, and changing their organic laws. They deny them by false pretenses into the rebel army, and then by their conscription law, exclude them from the right of going home. The Review closes with this shameful calumny on the memory of that God-fearing man, GEORGE WASHINGTON, who called Religion the main pillar of Government, in his Farewell Address:

"It was the misfortune of our ancestors of the Revolution of '76 to believe and to teach that religion had nothing to do

with government. He who believes not and respects not the government of God, will never believe in, respect or obey the government of man."

The first sentence is a falsehood. The second is most strikingly verified in the history of the rebel leaders.

Cost of the War—The Administrations of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln Compared.

We are indebted to Hon. H. L. DAWES, of the House of Representatives, for a copy of his speech in answer to Mr. VOORHIES, of Indiana, who, catching the spirit of the pseudo-Democratic Address of VALLANDIGHAM, asserted that our war debt must be near the enormous sum \$1,095,000,000. In answer to this reckless falsehood, the coinage of "BUCHANAN Democrats," Mr. DAWES shows from the record, that the actual debt is far less than half that sum, while the war debt is but little over one third of that sum. BUCHANAN left a public debt behind him of \$70,000,000. If we add to this the value of the forts, arms, munitions of war, and other United States property, which BUCHANAN and his Cabinet suffered to be stolen from the United States by their imbecility and treachery, the debt bequeathed by this administration which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. VOORHIES sustained, will amount, we suppose, to upwards of \$500,000,000. We say nothing of the value of the territory occupied by the rebels in consequence of BUCHANAN's treachery, which was abetted and aided by this immaculate Mr. VOORHIES. The war debt actually incurred by Mr. LINCOLN up to the present time is \$351,170,000 or \$704,570,000 less than is estimated by Mr. VOORHIES, the friend and supporter of JAMES BUCHANAN! Mr. DAWES further proves from the record that taking the civil expenditures of the two Administrations, Mr. BUCHANAN, in his first year, spent \$10,000,000 more than Mr. LINCOLN; in his second year, \$7,000,000 more; in his third year, \$10,200,000 more; and in his fourth year \$73,000 more. Mr. DAWES then fires this center shot:

No statement of the administration of the Treasury Department, under its present distinguished head, would do full justice to it which did not call to mind the circumstances under which he took upon himself the seals of the Treasury. He received them from the administration of James Buchanan, which commenced with a surplus of \$17,000,000 in the Treasury, and ended with an indebtedness of \$70,000,000 in a time of peace. He took them from an administration which commenced its career in financial matters by buying up the public securities at sixteen per cent. premium, and closed that career by going into the market with its securities and hawking them about among the "bulls and bears" at any price to raise its current expenses. He took upon himself the administration of that Department, from those who had crippled the Treasury and destroyed the credit of the Government at home and abroad, till its securities in the markets of the world had been brought below par. Its credit at the time he assumed the administration of the Treasury Department was trembling at home and abroad like an aspen leaf. The country was being convulsed with civil war. Trade was disarranged. Confidence in men and in business was shaken to the very foundation, and faith in the continuance of the Government, even, was in many minds weak. Yet, environed with all these difficulties, and in the midst of an untold civil war, of gigantic proportions, the distinguished head of the Treasury Department has so managed his finances within his special sphere that not a dollar has been lost to the Treasury by default; not a dollar has been wasted or mispent in profligate or unprofitable expenditures. The result is to-day the credit of the Government is firm at home and abroad, its securities above par, its every function discharged, its every liability in the midst of the stupendous call upon the Treasury promptly met. Sir, no other Secretary, not even Hamilton himself, had such difficulties to overcome. No other can point with more pride to the masterly manner in which they have been surmounted.

We wonder that Mr. DAWES did not remind Mr. BUCHANAN's friend of the Utah War. The cost of that famous war, consisting of one expedition, we believe, under Gen. ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSON, was something over \$6,000,000. Now if one expedition of, say 10,000 men, cost Mr. BUCHANAN \$6,000,000, a very simple calculation will show that more than a dozen expeditions of upwards of 400,000 men in the aggregate would have cost the Sage of Wheatland, the particular idol of the economical VOORHIES, and the virtuous VALLANDIGHAM, the handsome sum of \$2,880,000,000 or two billions eight hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars! We leave Mr. VOORHIES to show how Mr. BUCHANAN would have paid this debt. Perhaps his Secretary, JOHN B. FLOYD, could have devised some plan, or he might have adopted JEFFERSON DAVIS' plan and repudiated it.

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FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY.

"Mr. DAWES next notices, and, we think, very effectually answers a charge made by the Buchanan Democracy against the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN.

The gentleman from Indiana is the first man upon this floor who has sought to make party capital out of efforts to detect and expose frauds upon the Treasury. No such course was pursued by his political friends upon that committee, which has received his encomiums. The baleful influence of party never entered that committee room. What I said in the extract just read I here repeat:

"My friends on the committee of different politics from me will have the justice to say that the Republican party is not the only one that has participated in these plunderers."

The gentleman from Indiana is not satisfied with this, and I go further. For every dollar he will show plundered from the Treasury by a Republican, I will show a corresponding dollar plundered by a Democrat during this Administration; and I invite him to the test. I will give him a few examples to aid him.

The gentleman from Indiana took special pains to call the attention of the House to the enormous frauds committed in the Western Department, forgetting—one would suppose from the tenor of his speech, which was to charge everything on the Republican party—that the quartermaster's department of the Western department was in the hands of a Democrat, who learned, too, how to manage money matters in war times by his education under a Democratic Administration in the Mexican war. On Quartermaster McKinstry, an old Democrat, as much, to say the least, as on any other man—truth compels me to express my belief, more than upon any other man—rest the enormous frauds committed in the Western department.

Mr. Richardson. I would like to ask the gentleman upon what authority he states that McKinstry is a Democrat? The Chairman. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield the floor?

Mr. DAWES. I do not. Why, sir, every body knows that this man is a Democrat. I have the same authority for saying that he is a Democrat that I have for saying that the gentleman from Illinois is a Democrat, except that the gentleman from Illinois does not join those who plunder the Treasury. The gentleman from Indiana right before me (Mr. Shanks) says he heard him say so. The beef contract, too, was in the hands of Democrats, the wood contract was in the hands of Democrats; the whole New England department, from the distinguished head down to Paul R. George, who received his education in the New Hampshire Democracy under Franklin Pierce, and graduated with quartermaster's honors in the Mexican war, all was Democratic to the third and fourth generation. The quartermaster of George in New England and all its collateral branches is a rich field ripe for the harvest. Let the gentleman thrust in the sickle. One single contract, the charter of the steamer "Constitution," was made by a leading Democrat of New England with another distinguished Democrat of the city of New York. She was chartered at \$2,500 a day, which, upon the 5th of last March, had run up to \$315,000, and yet the Government had not received as much service up to that time as they have from the "Cataline," for which the Government was to pay \$10,000 a month. This vessel is still under charter, and if without modification, it has to-day run up to the amount of \$617,500 on a single vessel. That contract for the charter of the vessel was made by General Butler, of Massachusetts, with one Garrison, of New York. Then, sir, the Boker contract, the most refined of all contracts for successfully drawing money from the United States Treasury without any adequate consideration, was made with no political friend of this Administration.

Undoubtedly in the disbursement of the enormous sums made necessary by the treason of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Southern Democratic leaders, such as FLOYD, THOMPSON, COBB, DAVIS, WIGFALL, TOOMBS, BRECKINRIDGE, large sums have been squandered, but this, considering the lamentable disorder of the times, was a misfortune rather than a fault, and Mr. LINCOLN's Administration is still white as snow in comparison to that of Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. DAWES closes with this personal notice of Mr. Voorhies there. We quote it with the remark that these are other politicians in the North who are seeking to sell themselves and the Republic again to the Southern oligarchy for the sake of place and profit. Let the Northern people mark them:

But there is one other point to which I desire to call the attention of the gentleman from Indiana. He has been sitting these twelve months in the councils of the nation, charged by his oath of office to see to it that the Republic suffers no detriment. During that time very many measures have been discussed, all looking to the supply of the Government with the means absolutely necessary to sustain our army in the field. But I have heard of none emanating from him. Neither the tax bill of last session nor this received his support. During a month of discussion upon that measure in this House, at its present session, no suggestion of substitute or modification or even amendment came from the gentleman from Indiana, and finally he voted against the bill. Without the means intended to be supplied by that bill, the Republic must lay down its arms in front of its ene-

my. And as the gentleman from Indiana would neither vote for that bill nor propose anything else to support the army in the field, his course admits of but one explanation. He does not intend that that army shall be sustained through any agency of his.

But, sir, if we were left in doubt by the course of the gentleman in this Hall, he has removed all doubt with the country. Simultaneously with his opposition to all supplies to the army in the field, and the preparation of his late speech attacking the Administration for its course in the midst of this gigantic rebellion, he has, with others, issued an address to the country containing what of counsel and of aid he can afford to give in this perilous crisis. By all the rules of law, the speech I have been commenting on, the Democratic address, as it is called, and the course of the gentleman in this House in opposition to supplies, must be construed together as one instrument. Turning, then, to that address, we find that the gentleman from Indiana can promise nothing unless what he calls the Democratic party is restored to power.

We cannot forbear saying that we opposed the coming in of the present Administration with all the power we possessed. We did our best to place JOHN BELL in the Presidential chair—thank Heaven we failed, for time, which tests all things, has proven him to be as treacherous as BRECKINRIDGE. But we must express our admiration of the patience, energy and determination of a President who took the reins of Government at a time when the Republic seemed tottering on the awful verge of dissolution; when every department at the Capital swarmed with traitors and spies; when nearly all means of public defence were stolen by their appointed keepers; when public credit was annihilated; when the rebels, abounding with means, and flushed with hope, boasted that they would soon take the Federal Capital; when despair sat brooding on the faces of patriots, who turned aside to weep in bitterness of soul—when the rebel flag floated triumphantly over every foot in the seceded States, and along the Mississippi from Columbus to New Orleans;—and in the midst of this whirlwind, improvised an army and a navy; restored public credit fully; hushed three angry foreign powers into silence; and to-day occupies the soil of every Southern State with the armies of the Republic. This is something even more than success. To accomplish so much against such opposition, in so short a time, evinces a rare combination of sound sense, energy, quickness, courage and inflexible determination.

Rebels Villainy.

A gentleman informed us recently that some wealthy-stay-at-home-never-bore-arms rebels of Marshall county, are using great efforts to prevent young men who have returned from the rebel army from taking the oath of allegiance to the Government. They tell them that if they show themselves, Governor JOHNSON will arrest and treat them with the greatest cruelty and indignities, and by this means they actually succeed in keeping many of these poor fellows hiding in the woods, or else so torture and harass them with fear that they join the guerrillas for protection. This is most damnable villainy. It is fully as wicked and infinitely more craven-spirited and mean than being arrayed in arms against the Government. It is not only treasonable, but it is cowardly, cruel, malicious, and utterly base. We need not say to all who have heard or read Governor JOHNSON's speeches, or read his proclamation, or heard him converse with penitent Confederate soldiers, that these reports, set afloat by the rebel Home Guard, which is doing so much to aid and keep alive the smouldering fires of treason, are wholly destitute of foundation. The feelings of the Governor, like those of the mass of loyal men throughout not only Tennessee, but of the nation, are deeply aroused in behalf of those who have been merely the ignorant and deluded instruments of "intelligent traitors." The great public heart yearns with deep affection for these misguided men, and the prayer of the loyal millions is "oh that they would return to us and live!" We have conversed with Governor JOHNSON repeatedly on this subject, and we never have witnessed deeper or more earnest outburst of feeling and love, and compassion, than he manifested for the deluded victims of the rebellion. His whole soul seemed to be aflame with eagerness to take them by the hand and lead them gently back to the old flag.

He never dropped one expression that savored of bitterness to the masses. All his indignation seemed to be confined to the deceivers of the people. He is charged with tyranny by his calumniators, and they who kissed the feet of

King Isham talk flippantly and shamelessly about King Andy; just as if they had never "crooked the hinges of their knees," at the footstool of a despot. Governor JOHNSON's whole life has been spent in the service of the people. Himself, in early life, the child of poverty, he has struggled with all those obstacles and adversities which beset the pathway of the poor, and he well knows how to appreciate and sympathize with the trials, the temptations, and the sorrows of those whom conceited and cold-hearted aristocrats contemptuously style the "mudsills of society." No man alive has had better opportunities for studying the elements and progress of this rebellion, or has improved them more carefully, and he fully understands the proper amount of crime to lay at the door of each offender. He will do it. While he strikes at the leaders, he will spare the penitent follower.

New Advertisements.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, of the Court of Impeachment, sitting on the case of Wm. H. HUNTER, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the several Districts of the State of Tennessee:

MONDAY, June 10th, 1862.
Ordered, That this High Court of Impeachment stands adjourned until the 26th day of June, instant, at twelve o'clock, meridian; and as the said Wm. H. HUNTER has failed to make his appearance to answer the said Articles of Impeachment, though duly summoned: It is further ordered, That proclamation for his appearance on that day be made by publishing this order in the National Intelligencer, National Republican, and Evening Star, newspapers printed in the City of Washington, for at least ten days, successively, before said 26th day of June, instant, and also in the Nashville Union, newspaper printed in the City of Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, for at least five several days before said 26th day of June, instant.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate.

THEATRE.

DEFFIELD & SONS, MANAGER. W. H. EVERETT, SEASON MASTER.

GREAT DOMESTIC DRAMA.

ALL THE TALENTED COMPANY WILL APPEAR.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, LUKE THE LABORER!

Principal Characters by Messrs. HAMILTON, WEAVER, EVERETT, PIERCE, TYLER, Mrs. H. BERNARD, &c.

FAVORITE DANCE, - MISS CONSTANTINE.

The Dead Shot!

Characters by Messrs. WEAVER, EVERETT, PIERCE, Mrs. H. BERNARD, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, 50c.
Second Circle, 25c.
Doors open at 8 o'clock.
Performance at 8 o'clock, precisely.

NEW - ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE Subscribers have just fitted up, in handsome style, in a pleasant and convenient part of the City, at No. 48, UNION STREET, next door to the Jewelry Store of Mr. J. Flowers, an ICE CREAM SALOON, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Nashville and vicinity are respectfully invited to give them a call. They pledge themselves to keep on hand the very best article that can be made.

J. R. RANNEY, J. P. O'CONNOR.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, conveniently located on North College Street, No. 81. For further particulars, apply on the Premises.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S GREAT BOOK!

The Genuine Edition.
PUBLISHED by CHILDS, of PHILADELPHIA, June 1st—2w

FOR SALE!

HOUSE and LOT for Sale, in the City of Nashville, on very reasonable terms, on Gay St., near North of Capitol; good neighborhood. Apply to the advertiser at "Box No. 726," City Post-Office.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE

OF ELEGANT Household & Kitchen Furniture, AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, June 26th, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, a large lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, embracing Parlor and Bed-room Furniture in sets; also, Dining room and Kitchen Furniture, most of which is in first rate order. Also, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, &c., and almost every article used by house-keepers. Also, one Rosewood Piano and one large Mirror.

Sale to take place at my residence, No. 30 North College street, and to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

E. A. BRACKWAY, Auctioneer.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Vendition Expone to me directed, and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson County, Tennessee, at its March Term, 1862, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-house yard, in the City of Nashville, on Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1862, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which E. D. Payne then had, or may have since acquired, in and to the following described tract or piece of Ground in Edgemoor, in Davidson County, in A. W. Putnam's addition to Edgemoor, known as Lot No. 11, fronting 50 feet on the White's creek pike, and running back 275 feet to Putnam street, being the same conveyed to E. D. Payne, by A. W. Putnam, and registered in Register's Office of Davidson County, Tennessee, in Book 26, Page 227, to which reference is made, being levied on as the property of E. D. Payne, to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of A. W. Putnam against E. D. Payne.

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United States of America:

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

WHEREAS a libel of information was filed with and in the Middle District of Tennessee, at Nashville, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, by John Trimble, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee, who prosecutes herein on behalf of the United States, against certain Lot and the Buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, in the City of Nashville, known as Ellis & Moore's Foundry and Machine Shop, East of and near Broad Street, in the City of Nashville, and all the machinery, tools, fixtures and implements and material connected with said Lot and Foundry and Machine Shop, and the Building, for reasons and causes in said libel of information mentioned, and praying process against the said property, that the same be condemned as forfeited.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion, under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said property or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before me at the Court House in the City of Nashville, on and for said day, to be held at the City of Nashville, on and for said day, to be held on the 30th day of October, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

U. S. Marshal, M. D. T.

United States of America:

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

WHEREAS a libel of information was filed with and in the Middle District of Tennessee, at Nashville, on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1862, by John Trimble, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee, who prosecutes herein on behalf of the United States, against certain Lot and the Buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, in the City of Nashville, known as Ellis & Moore's Foundry and Machine Shop, East of and near Broad Street, in the City of Nashville, and all the machinery, tools, fixtures and implements and material connected with said Lot and Foundry and Machine Shop, and the Building, for reasons and causes in said libel of information mentioned, and praying process against the said property, that the same be condemned as forfeited.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion, under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said property or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before me at the Court House in the City of Nashville, on and for said day, to be held at the City of Nashville, on and for said day, to be held on the 30th day of October, 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

U. S. Marshal, M. D. T.